



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

A TERTIARY GAR PIKE IN FRANCE.—It seems to be proved beyond doubt that a true *Lepidosteus* lived in the waters of the Paris basin during the early Tertiary period. M. Paul Gervais has recently announced that the ganoid fish from the Paris beds, described by Agassiz as *Lepidotus Maximiliani* should be referred to *Lepidosteus Suessionensis*. This correction is based upon the recent discovery of abundant fish remains, including vertebræ, at Neaufles, near Gisors. — *Academy*.

FALL OF COSMICAL DUST ON THE EARTH. — It has been ascertained by Nordenskiöld of Stockholm, that small quantities of a cosmical dust, foreign to our planet and containing metallic iron, cobalt, nickel, phosphoric acid, and also a carbonaceous organic matter, falls upon the earth along with snow or rain. — *Amer. Journ. Science*.

### ANTHROPOLOGY.

AN INDIAN MILL SEEN IN THE MUSEUM OF NASSAU, NEW PROVIDENCE. — This important object was marked "Indian idol or stool." An image with a human face was carved on the centre of one end of its oval shape; this "stool," as it was marked, was hollowed out, increasing from its two extremities towards the centre, the carved head peering a little above the rim. It was supported by legs, was of wood, the workmanship of the extinct race that once inhabited the island. It was in a good state of preservation, which is no doubt owing to the antiseptic qualities of the air in the cave in which it was found, which preserved the wood, that may be three hundred years old. Many caves have been found in the Bahama Islands which, if they were not the dwellings of the former Indians, must have formed their temporary shelters, as many implements are found in them.

This supposed "stool" was nothing else than a mill; the Indians would not have bestowed so much labor upon a stool. It is, besides, too small for that purpose. The people of the Island possessed in those days tools made of bone or stone, therefore they would only make the articles that manufactured food or clothing, the Islands producing no stone hard enough to be formed into a mill. It is just the height required for a person sitting upon the ground, is much like those made of stone, and in use by the poor

people and Indians of Mexico. I am convinced that this article seen in the museum of Nassau, N. P., was used to bruise or grind the corn, seeds of plants, dried fish, etc., used as food by the ancient and now entirely extinct race. The female sitting upon the ground, takes the mill, places it between her legs; then taking a flat piece of very hard wood (or stone) which can be found upon beaches, she draws it backward and forward, bringing under it whatever is in the mill, which, by rubbing back and forth, is soon reduced to flour, or to any consistency the animal or vegetable substance was desired.—EDWARD PALMER.

### M I C R O S C O P Y .

POSTAL MICRO-CABINET CLUB.—A club for the circulation and critical study of microscopic objects has been formed, its design and methods conforming mainly to those of the very successful English club. The following rules have been prepared for the use of the organization, and Rev. A. B. Hervey, No. 10 North Second St., Troy, N. Y., has consented to act as secretary until the first regular election of officers. Applications for membership may be made to him or to the Editors of the NATURALIST.

#### *Rules of the American Postal Micro-cabinet Club.*

1. This club shall be called the American Postal Micro-cabinet club.
2. Its object shall be the circulation, study, and discussion of microscopic objects.
3. Reliable persons accustomed to work with the microscope, and able to contribute to the usefulness of the club by sending good objects for examination, shall be eligible to membership.
4. Applications for membership may be made to the secretary, and should be accompanied by reference to some person, preferably a member of the club or a well known microscopist, who is acquainted with the applicant.
5. Names of applicants known to be eligible, shall be submitted to vote by the secretary, who shall send them around through the circuits in the letter packages. A four-fifths vote of all the members shall be necessary to election.
6. Members elect shall be notified of their election as soon as they can be placed in any circuit, either by the formation of new